DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong.... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Monday Morning, July 18, 1864. [No. 12.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers.

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Orders from the country will be promptly and carefully executed. june28-1m

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All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.

GEO. R. FAIRCHILD,
Idaho Ter. } jy30-3w] Administrator.
Virginia City, }

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Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,

San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Drafts, and draw Exchange on THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, on all cities in New York, London, Dublin, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 2, 1864.—jy15-1m

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

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Office in Goebe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap16tf

Andrew M. Clark, Geo. W. Kirk, Andrew J. Clark.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

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Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy14tf

Ben. Holladay, New York.	W. L. Halsey, G. S. L. City.

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At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
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San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
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" " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

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Do you want Flour and Bacon? Go to Brown's.
Good fresh Butter? Call at Brown's.
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Green Tea, or black Tobacco? Go to Brown's.
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Superb Coffee? Buy Brown's.
New and old Cheese? Go to Brown's.
Seeds and Fruit? Try Brown's.
10,000 best and cheapest Cigars? At Brown's.
Where Matches are given gratis? Go to Brown's.
A good Newspaper? See Brown's.
A pleasing Novel? Read Brown's.
A good Book? Buy at Brown's.
Exchange Dust for Greenbacks? Call on Brown.
A passage to the Mines? See Brown.
The worth of your money? Exchange with Brown.
The only Horseman? Brown.
Paper Envelopes and Stamps? At Brown's.
Watches and Jewelry? Bought at Brown's.
Needles, Pins and Notions? Buy at Brown's.
Things unnumerable? Go to Brown's.
Look ye for odds and ends? Call at Brown's.
Our first Advertisement? Read Brown's.

jy7-1m

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business W. Mayer, Consul Kyg, and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be known as Kahn & Co., Agents of Messrs. Kahn, Schloss & Co., of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be known as KAHN, SCHLOSS & CO.

S. L. City, April 6th, 1864. ap6tf

A FEARFUL ADVENTURE ON THE ICE.—A Frenchman, whose name we did not learn, residing in Springwells, wishing to visit Canada, ventured to cross the river on the ice with a team. He set with him his wife and two children, who were bundled up and snugly secured in the bottom of the sleigh, for protection against the wind that blows upon the river. The entire party were in the most disadvantageous position to meet an accident of the nature of the one that befell them on their passage over. When about half way across, the ice gave way, precipitating them into the water. The frantic efforts of the team to get out were continually increasing the size of the hole in which they had fallen, and rapidly accumulating fragments of ice. Before he could reach out his arm to grasp the child, one of the horses succeeded in raising one foot high enough to rest it upon the edge of the ice, upon which he attempted to raise himself. The movement threw him over backward, entangling him in the harness, at the same time striking the boy upon his head with one of his fore feet, or else some hard portion of his harness, opening a large scalp wound. The father seized his child just as he sank, and succeeded in placing him with the others, although nearly defeated by the commotion created by the horses, whose fear had entirely overcome them, and being entangled in the harness, were at last being drawn under the ice, the sleigh having passed under by the action of the current. Seeing that all efforts to save the horses were futile, he turned his attention toward the mother and children, two of whom were piteously clinging to a box, although nearly benumbed with cold, the mother holding also the injured and senseless child upon a board from the bottom of the sleigh, which had become detached. Almost immediately after leaving the team they were taken under the ice. He labored energetically in removing the family from the edge of the hole, and was successful, although nearly chilled to death, in placing them upon firm ice, after almost incredible labor. Upon reaching a place of safety a few feet from the edge of the hole in which they had been engulphed, that strength which had sustained them sank from exhaustion, and this, combined with the stupor caused by cold and fatigue, almost overcame them. It was with great difficulty that energy sufficient to keep awake and under motion could be mustered, and their lives were equally in danger from the effects of this lethargy with that of their condition among the fragments of floating ice. By strong exertions, however, they succeeded in reaching the land and a house, where they were taken care of. There are fears that the child, which was injured in the head, will not survive, as the wound and exposure combined, place him in a critical condition. The others, however, are doing well.—*Detroit Press.*

☞ Love, law, and bad weather, are things we had better keep out of if we we can.

☞ A small fortune is a good servant; a large one is often a bad master.

☞ Matches are not made in heaven, and match makers never go there.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE. [BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.
MONDAY MORNING.....JULY 18, 1864.

Where is Mr. Kelly?

It is an old and much approved saying, that "the fools are not all dead yet," and men of ordinary common sense meet with instances almost every day establishing the verity of the saying. Were we to chronicle only a tithe of the cases which come under our observation, we suspect we would be compelled to enlarge the size of the VEDETTE. As the price of paper—to say nothing about the patience of our readers—renders the latter proposition just now inadmissible, we don't propose to adopt it. Still, we often hear and see things which make us inwardly pray that "Mr. Kelly" (the renowned fool-killer) would come along once in a while. We are moved to this pious thought, not by any special rankled feelings towards anybody in particular, but we have just heard of a case which seems to demand the aforesaid Kelly's execution of his office. We have before had something quite pertinent to say about the decidedly farcical exhibition of wrath (to call it by no harsher name) which summoned so many quiet citizens from peaceful homes to a quasi military guard duty. If we were permitted to judge other people by ourselves when deluded into doing something ridiculous, or to use a homely proverb—if we were to "pickaxe our neighbor's corn in our own bushel," those engaged in "working up" the excitement, are heartily ashamed of the role they have been playing. But it seems that there is one individual, who, we suppose, debarred by his occupation or being exempt from other causes, seeing that he could play no part in the drama of "bold sojering," determined to do his share in the "good work." We refer to a certain pedagogue in one of our Ward schools, who, a few evenings since, on dismissing his scholars, after dilating most extensively on the "invasion of the people's rights," directed his young charges to "take their school books all home with them, for," added this Saintly-patriot, "the Provost Guard may break in the school house and steal them." We have no doubt he rolled his eyes up most villainously and with an expression of holy horror, when he issued this pious injunction to his infantile charge, and congratulated himself as a patriot as he saw the little ones tremblingly take their way to their otherwise peaceful homes, with books and slates under their arms. He had done good work, for he had succeeded in inspiring the youngsters with a holy dread of those "horrid soldiers," and instilling into their impressible minds a hatred and a fear of brave men, no more like him, than he to Hercules. If that pedagogue could rise to the dignity of a thing worthy an honest man's contempt, perhaps we should be able to say something about him, but as it is, we content ourselves with this passing notice. But we submit to fathers and mothers, that they do themselves and their little ones, a wrong, to allow such men (?) to have control of the education of their sons and daughters. The miserable object of the fellow is apparent. Too cowardly or too lazy to shoulder his doubled barrelled shot gun and fall into line with other mistaken men, to drive back an imaginary foe, he contents himself with slandering his betters and corrupting the minds and hearts of the little ones, sent to him for instruction. It is a part of the system too much in vogue among men of a certain mental calibre, to educate the people with sentiments of hostility against a kind and paternal Government—and bring into discredit, and if possible, contempt—those who are sent here, at once to represent it and protect the people. When such men address themselves to their task among adults, we indulge the hope that we can, in time, counteract their teachings and refute their slanders; but more insidious and therefore more dangerous is he who commences at the foundation; who, in his place as teacher, writes his dark lines upon the pure tablet of the youthful mind. There should be "A whip in every honest hand to lash the lying rascal through the world."

We regret that we were unable to ascertain the name of the aforesaid pedagogue, that we might hold him up to the red scorn of the community. Perhaps however, it were better, in language of Scripture, to "answer a fool according to his folly."

New York, July 16th.

Five prisoners are reported to have escaped from Fort Lafayette last night after shooting the guard; nine others attempted to escape, but failed.

The *Tribune's* special says: Gen. Lew Wallace is relieved from command at Baltimore, and Gen. Tyler will take his place.

Washington, July 16th.

Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday by reports that the rebels were running on railroad to Manassas. This is not yet verified, but it is not thought impossible and that the designs of the rebels are to command the gaps and keep open communication between Gordonsville and the valley of the Shenandoah.

The *Star* extra says: The rebel raiders numbering four to five hundred, passed through Little Washington and Sperryville on Thursday night on their way towards Madison and Gordonsville. They had about 200 horses and twenty-five prisoners, who were mounted on horses led by rebels. They passed Creighersville about 8 o'clock, and half an hour afterwards a small force of Union cavalry from the west, made its appearance at the same place and continued in pursuit. The rebels gave out that they were on the way to Gordonsville, thence to Richmond. They seemed to be in a hurry, having received information that Sheridan is between them and Richmond with a large cavalry force. These rebels are doubtless part of the force lately operating in Maryland.

New York, July 16th.

The steamer *Harana* brings Mexican news to the 13th ult. Maximilian had invited Juarez and other Liberal chiefs to come to the City of Mexico and consult together on a plan for restoring peace and for the firm establishment of the Empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said they all refuse to hold any communication, except by arms, with the emmissary of Napoleon. The Emperor has taken up his residence about twenty-five miles from the Capital. No Minister has yet been appointed to the United States.

New York, July 16th.

Mr. Fessenden has been in consultation with Mr. Chase to-day, in regard to the foreign loan. The *Post* says there is not much prospect of its negotiation at present on satisfactory terms.

Secessionists in Baltimore say the recent invasion was only a reconnoissance, and that they will receive large reinforcements and return with Lee in command.

Philadelphia, July 16th.

The *Enquirer's* special says, about 200 of Mosby's command passed near Leesburg, on Tuesday night, each rider leading another horse, and driving before them nearly 1,000 head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashby's Gap. Another portion is known to have been at Chester Gap on Wednesday night. Harry Gilmor's cavalry were the last to cross the Potomac, and accomplished but little above Edwards' Ferry. After crossing a small force was detached and sent towards Snickersville, while the main body moved [illegible] Gap, after firing a number of buildings they had previously occupied, as a shelter for their Sharpshooters. Scouts report the rebels crossing the Potomac nearly opposite Poolesville, and driving before them a band of 2,000 head of cattle, which they had stolen; while a dispatch received by Gen Halleck from Rockport, says the retreating rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this morning, moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry. The rebels near Bladensburg moved off this morning, taking the road westward, and carried with them a number of horses and cattle, stolen from that neighborhood. Several squads of rebel prisoners have been brought in to-day. Our killed and wounded yesterday amounted to about 200.

Baltimore, July 13th.

Our only intelligence gathered is from the conductor who brought the engine through from Washington. Firing was heard to day, and all the information we have induces the conviction that the enemy is in full retreat, and that the fighting on Monday and Tuesday was to cover their retreat and enable them to get their plunder safely across the Potomac, at Edward's Ferry.

Railroad communication between Baltimore and Washington, which has been suspended for forty-eight hours in consequence of the rebel invasion, was resumed this afternoon.

New York, July 14th.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday, has the following account of the operations about Washington: Our cavalry, under Major Fry, stubbornly contested the advance of the enemy, retiring only when flanked by superior numbers. On Sunday they fought from 3 to 9 p. m., driving the rebels back five miles. On Monday the rebels were kept at bay two or three miles out at Tennallytown, though their force in front of us was estimated at several thousand. The Presidents and Secretary of War were present encouraging the troops. About 3 p. m. the rebels advanced towards Fort Stevens, 4 miles from the city. Their sharpshooters had got within thirty or forty yards of the fort, when the 25th New York cavalry dismounted and drove them out of the houses protecting them. The houses were then burned as they obstructed the range of our guns. Other regiments then arrived and drove the rebels back half a mile. Towards 6 p. m. the veterans from the 6th corps advanced, and drove the rebels a mile and a half.

Baltimore, July 14th.

Gen. Franklin has escaped, and arrived here this morning.

Memphis, July 13th.

Vicksburg advices to the 9th are that the expedition which left that place on the 1st, under Gen. Slocum, had an engagement with the rebels under Wirt Adams, near Clinton. Particulars not given. The general result however is known, and the expedition, about 3 000 strong, arrived at Jackson on the 6th, and destroyed bridges over Pearl river. When returning they met the rebels, who had been heavily reinforced. They attacked our forces and compelled them to retreat to Clinton, where a stand was made, and the subsequent attacks of the rebels were successfully resisted. Information regarding the losses, is very meagre. Another force, which has been operating out from Rolling Fork, Miss. had several skirmishes, in which the rebels were defeated. An expedition under Gen. Smith also left Vicksburg on the 1st. Grapeville reports say he had a fight with Forrest, and that Forrest was killed. These reports are not credited.

Chicago, July 14th.

A letter from Sherman's army to the 16th, says: On the night of the 2d a movement took place whereby the 4th and 14th corps were to hold the entire line of works, while the remainder of the army moved to the right on a flanking expedition. Johnston by some means learned these movements, and the same night abandoned his works around Kenesaw and fell back three miles south of Marietta. Early in the morning of the 3d, Davis' division entered Marietta, and close following it came the balance of the army, marching by different roads towards Atlanta. Before leaving Marietta Johnston's army plundered the country and destroyed the railroad, leaving little or nothing of value. On the 4th we advanced a mile and a half and formed a line of battle, throwing up breastworks. The enemy were plainly seen on the opposite side of an open field, half a mile distant. A lively skirmish fire was kept up for some time and the line gradually advanced upon the enemy despite a rain of shot and shell, capturing some rebels in the rifle-pits in plain view of the whole rebel army. During the day, our forces captured 2 000 prisoners. On the morning of the 5th we learned that the enemy had again fallen back to Chattahoochie, where he has fortifications and a good position.

Nashville, July 12th.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of Saturday says: Our forces successfully crossed the Chattahoochie; that Hardee's rebel corps was flanked and forced to run for their lives; that from two to five thousand prisoners have been captured and that the whole of Johnston's army is now in the woods north of Atlanta.

Chicago, July 15th.

The Nashville *Union* says: Further advices fully confirm the alledged crossing of the Chattahoochie and secure lodgment of our forces on the south bank of that stream.

St. Louis, July 15th.

A destructive steamboat fire that occurred here between three and four this morning, resulted in the loss of five steamboats. The total loss will probably reach half a million. The amount of insurance is not known.

New York, July 15th.

The following is the latest news received from Sherman:

Chattanooga, July 11th.

The rebels burned the railroad and the common bridge across the Chattahoochie river. Yesterday Sherman crossed above and below the bridges, and effected a lodgment on the south bank. The rebels have abandoned their strong fortifications on the Chattahoochie, being again entrenched. It is uncertain in which direction they have gone. Our communications are in a favorable condition. The [illegible] Petersburg is to Wednesday, when heavy skirmishing was going on. An official dispatch from the rebel Gen. [illegible] July 4th, reports a rebel repulse and the Federal forces near Charleston, with a loss to the rebels of 600 men. He confirms the capture of two rebel guns, but states that the rebel picket line is re-established, and the federals hastily falling back. The monitors and gunboats were in Stono, firing heavily on the rebel lines.

Memphis, July 13th.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says the expedition under Gen. Slocum returned with a loss of 150 killed and wounded. On the 6th it was attacked by a large force of the enemy near Jackson, but this was easily repulsed. The enemy annoyed the expedition exceedingly on its retreat, and [illegible] every favorable opportunity. They were driven off, however, in every instance. Nothing is known as yet of Gen. Smith. The news is unimportant.

Rumors are afloat that the pirate *Florida* was outside Cherbourg, looking for the *Kearsarge*, and the Federal steamer *Niagara* has been ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The [illegible] erecting batteries opposite the island of Wanen. The Swedish squadron have been ordered to sea.

Washington, July 15th.

Up to noon to-day the military authorities are without information, further than that our forces are still in pursuit of the rebels on the upper Potomac. It seems to be generally conceded that the greater portion of the rebel forces crossed to Virginia on yesterday, by Nelson's and Edward's ferries. Our forces are reported to have occupied Poolesville last night.

Washington, July 15th.

The *Intelligencer* learns that a Confederate officer embraced the opportunity before the rebels decamped from before Washington, to write a letter to a relative in this city, in which he says that the confederates crossed the Potomac with 8,000 men, for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle, and other supplies; that having accomplished their purpose, they were on the march back to Virginia. Only a small portion of their forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting booty for transportation across the Potomac.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says a portion of Grant's forces have gone up the York river, and were landing at White House. The *Examiner* thinks a portion has been left at Williamsburg, Yorktown and Glouchester Point. The *Examiner* also thinks that Grant will have to make a move of some kind soon, owing to circumstances to which it need not refer.

Washington, July 15th.

An arrival from City Point to-day reports there has been consderable skirmishing during several days past along the lines. Gen. Sheridan has gone on another raid.

St. Louis, July 15th.

It is believed that the fire this morning was the work of an incendiary, as the military authorities received several dispatches during the past week, stating that there was a number of boat-burners in the city. Two arrests have been made on suspicion.

Gen. Curtis telegraphed from Fort Leavenworth that a body of guerrillas were overtaken last night by our forces, who completely routed them. A large number of arms and a quantity of ammunition was taken.

Chicago, July 15th.

The Louisville *Democrat* of yesterday learns that scarcely a day has passed when a demonstration was not made by the rebel cavalry on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. On Wednesday last three trains laden with sanitary stores, or valuable goods belonging to Government, were captured and burned. The rebels are said to be under the command of Forrest, and have within the past month destroyed several millions worth of Government property.

St. Louis, July 14th.

It is stated on information received from bushwhackers, now in Platte county, that Price's rebel army has been disbanded and sent by squads into Missouri. The appearance of many bands of guerrillas in different parts of the State gives color to this statement.

Washington, July 14th.

Dispatches received last night, announce Sherman's army within six miles of Atlanta. Up to 10 o'clock this a. m. it is not ascertained whether the rebels have all re-crossed the Potomac, though they had sent over most of their plunder. An extra published this afternoon says information which has accumulated strengthens the conclusion that the rebel force was 85,000 strong of all arms, with thirty four pieces of artillery. Many of their troops were dismounted cavalry. The rebels are reported crossing their main force at Seneca and opposite Poolesville on yesterday, and their advance is moving along the roads in Londen county, Va., leading in the direction of Ashby's Gap. Cannonading was heard in that neighborhood this a. m. Our cavalry has been harrassing and annoying their rear with no definite result, but a number of rebel prisoners have been captured.

Washington July 14th.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac, say the rebels have maneuvered their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack on our rear. From last accounts Hill's corps was massing around our left with an intention (say military men) of getting in our rear. Tuesday morning they made a demonstration on the Jerusalem road, apparently for the purpose of attacking our troops, but being confronted by an ample force changed their design.

New York, July 15th.

The *World's* special of the 14th, says: The rebel columns have continued to retreat towards the upper Potomac fords since their abandonment of the position held by them in front of Washington, and some of their forces are reported as having crossed into Virginia, though the indications this afternoon are, that the main body seemed disposed to make a stand between Rockville and Poolesville, and either accept a battle or cover the crossing of their vast quantity of supplies. Our forces are close in pursuit. The military authorities have information that the enemy intended an attack on the weakest point of our lines on Wednesday in large force, but they abandoned it on finding the veterans of the 6th corps arrayed in their front.

A special to the *Herald* last night, says: The rebel rear guard was at Rockville this morning, and a sufficient time has since elapsed to enable them easily to re-cross the Potomac. The first intimation the rebels had of the presence of veteran troops, was given them on Tuesday evening by a charge of a part of the 6th corps, and at dark the same evening their wagon train started back in great haste. Citizens report the drivers lashing their teams and making every exertion to get out of the way of the retreading column.

Their wounded were left at houses along the line of retreat, or abandoned on the field. From these facts in our possession, there is no doubt that their casualties greatly exceed ours. There is but little doubt but that had the enemy attacked our defences on the previous Monday night, they could have taken them with comparative ease.

Tribune's special details information received from Washington concerning the invasion, from which it appears that Halleck, on the 5th, intercepted a letter from a rebel Col., saying that Ewell's corps, with Hampton's cavalry, making over 5,000 men, was ordered North to Harper's Ferry; that Washington was left almost destitute of men, and poorly defended by militia, and it was thought the rebel forces were ample to take the city of Washington, which was to be attacked on Sunday night, but was delayed till Monday, when Early received such information as made him abandon the attempt, causing great dissatisfaction among his subordinate officers and men.

Louisville, July 15th.

It has been reported some days that S. B. Buckner, at the head of a large rebel force, is moving in the direction of this State with the intention of making a raid into East Kentucky. It is said his force is 18,000, which left the main army of Virginia sometime since, with the intention of entering this State by way of Pound Gap. It is generally believed such a movement is on foot, but from such information as we can gather, we are satisfied he has not got into the State yet.

Accounts from Lexington report great excitement in East Kentucky. Persons are leaving that part of the State, taking with them all their stock.

New York, July 15th.

The *Commercial* says Governor Carry, of Maine, has telegraphed to President Lincoln to send two gunboats to Castine and Eastport, as there is a raid anticipated from New Brunswick on the frontier. The President, it is understood, complied with his request, and telegraphed to this city to have the vessels dispatched immediately.

New York, July 15th.

This p. m. a lot of wool just arrived from Chili and left on the upper end of the pier to be taken into the ware house of Jackson & Woodruff at the foot of Geradon street, Brooklyn, caught fire and the flames spreading rapidly soon reached the warehouse, which was filled with inflammable goods of every description. In a short time the building was in flames and completely destroyed, together with a large quantity of sugar, hides, wool, etc., in a storehouse adjoining—17 000 tons of guano owned by the Peruvian Government and valued at $250,000 was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $700,000. Two vessels alongside the pier were destroyed.

Lackawaxin, Pa., July 15th.

A train with about 850 rebel prisoners on their way to Camp Elmira, collided with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's train between here and Shohola this p. m., killing and wounding a large number, reported at over 100.

Baltimore, July 15th.

Our cavalry made a thorough examination of the country in this vicinity and could not find any armed enemy anywhere.

Washington, July 15th.

It is not positively known whether all the rebels have yet crossed the Potomac, reports being conflicting. It is certain, however, that small parties of them have re-entered Virginia and are traveling over various roads leading through Loudon county toward Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. A large force of our troops are in pursuit. It is reported that Breckenridge and staff were in Leesburg on Wednesday morning superintending the movements of the enemy. A number of their stragglers have been picked up by our troops.

New York, July 16th.

The *Herald's* correspondent in the field 13th, says Capt. James Shaffer's cavalry expedition has just returned to camp. This expedition—having for its object the opening and maintaining of communication with Suffolk, Bowers' Hill, and that region of rebel country—left here some days since, and has fully accomplished its object. The command met with little opposition either going or coming, save from guerrillas, whom they effectually wiped out. They captured a rebel quartermaster, and encamped for a period of two days just outside Suffolk, without molestation. They returned safely, without loss or serious damage of any kind. This raid has developed the fact that the greatest possible destitution prevails in Suffolk and throughout the surrounding country. Corn, for instance, is held at $300 per barrel; other necessaries of life in proportion. The expedition brought in a number of horses, mules and negroes.

The *World's* special says: Advices from the upper Potomac confirm the reports of the retreat of the rebels into Virginia. Our artillery shelled the rebel rear last evening, and some stragglers were taken, but it was impossible to intercept the main body. They had at Wilson's farm 570 prisoners, taken at Monocacy.

The *Tribune's* Washington special, says: It is estimated the rebels have secured 10,000 head of cattle and horses, besides droves of sheep and hogs, which they got across the Potomac while threatening Washington. Brief as was the combat before Washington, it was bloody. Their killed and wounded must have been 500. The small and wasted brigades of the veteran 6th corps, made sad havoc among them.

The *Herald's* correspondent, says: Admiral Lee, of the James river squadron, has gone to the North Carolina Sounds, on an inspecting tour.

Two representatives of Napoleon are with our army as observers.

The *Tribune's* special, says: More vessels are to be sent after the *Florida*.

Several prominent secesh sympathizers were arrested at Bladensburg, and sent to the old Capitol prison.

SOLDIERS.—A soldier who re-enlists in the California regiments, and serves three years, will receive, in addition to his clothing and rations, $1.156—of which $480 will be paid in gold by the State of California. This is a little over $32 per month. Should they be honorably discharged at the end of a year, their pay will amount to $652—$360 of which will be in gold—equal to $24 33c per month in greenbacks and $30 per month in gold—$54 33:1-3c per month in all. Soldiering appears to pay better than plowing, haying, or driving team.—*Sacramento Bee*, July 8th.

DESERTER CAUGHT.—John Long, a native of Ireland, enlisted in Company A, 2d Infantry, C. V., after which he deserted and paid a visit to the "old folks at home." He was arrested on his return on board the *St. Louis*, and will be tried by court martial for the offence.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

☞ Nothing defiles the mouth so much as a quid of tobacco—except impure words.

☞ A lover must have his clothes handsomely cut out, or he may be handsomely cut out himself.

☞ The battle of life needs no generals; every man is his own commander.

Special Notice.

MR. THOMAS GATES is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in Idaho Territory. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Miners Notice.

The Miners of the Wasatch District are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the Battery Quarters in Camp Douglas on Wednesday the 20th of July, at 9 o'clock A. M., to consider the expediency of dividing said District.

MINERS.

LOOK OUT FOR

Signor FRANCO,

THE WORLD RENOWNED

STONE EATER

AND

SWORD SWALLOWER

Is now on Exhibition for a few days only, in

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

Reese's Building Main Street, a few doors south of the Salt Lake House.

J. M. FOX. H. J. FAUST.

FAUST'S STABLES,

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., G. S. L. CITY.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Saddles and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. FOX & FAUST.

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUPIS.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

je23tf ELSWORTH & TUPIS.

LATEST OPENING!

SIEGEL & CO.,

respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of

Gentlemens' Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

BLANKETS,

RUBBER GOODS,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

which they offer for sale at

Eastern Prices,

in the newly fitted up premises,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

Our Goods being all lately and most carefully selected in the

Great Eastern Market,

SURPASS IN ELEGANCE AND LATEST STYLES,

ANYTHING EVER BROUGHT TO THIS FAR WEST.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

SIEGEL & CO.,

jy16tf Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS, Proprietors.

je23tf

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelley, of the City of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLY & Co., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & Co., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864, Eugene Kelley and Jos. A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.

The business will be continued in New York by Eugene Kelley, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLY,
[Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.]
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE CARD, would give notice that on and after the beginning of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, and in the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street; and that on and after the 5th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Barron, Thomas Bell, Jno. O Earl, Wm. Norris, J. Whitney, jr., O. F. Gifflin, A. J. Pope, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H. F. Teschemacher, Moses Ellis, A. B. McCreary, R. M. Jessup, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding and Wm. Alvord of San Francisco, and Jacob Korn, of Portland, Oregon, having become (or that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.

WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864. je17-1m

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

$100 BOUNTY.

RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance.

The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter'y, to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,
Lieut. 21 Inf. C. V.,
Recruiting Officer.

j-12tf

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lowest Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry, for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

ap28p3m

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK, (paid up in gold coin.)

$2,000,000!

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO

$5,000,000.

Stockholders.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS,	A. J. POPE,
WM. C. RALSTON,	HERMAN MICHELS,
R. S. FRETZ,	FREDERICK BILLINGS,
J. B. THOMAS,	GEORGE H. HOWARD,
LOUIS MCLANE,	H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
ASA T. LAWTON,	A. HAYWARD,
WM. E. BARRON,	MOSES ELLIS,
THOS. BELL,	A. B. MCCREARY,
JOHN O. EARL,	R. M. JESSUP,
WM. NORRIS,	SAMUEL KNIGHT,
J. WHITNEY, JR.,	A. C. HENRY,
O. F. GIFFIN,	J. C. WILMERDING,

WM. ALVORD.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JACOB KAMM.

D. O. MILLS, ... President.
WM. C. RALSTON, ... Cashier.

Correspondents in New York.—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London.—BANK OF LONDON.

THE undersigned give notice that the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association will commence operations on the 5th day of July, 1864, at the banking house now occupied by Donohoe, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and prerogatives of a private banking firm, together with that confidential exchange of private business secured so generally through the personal management of its affairs in established channels, to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of whom, the customers of the Bank will apply in all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members:

First—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the property of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—It can never be sold to stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

TRUSTEES:

D. O. MILLS,	J. B. THOMAS,
LOUIS MCLANE,	THOMAS BELL,
WM. NORRIS,	A. J. POPE,
JOHN O. EARL,	O. F. GIFFIN,
WM. E. BARRON,	JAMES WHITNEY, JR.

W. C. RALSTON.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864. jun2-1m

Iron and Steel.—Steel is iron passed through a process called cementation, the object of which is to impregnate it with carbon. Carbon exists more abundantly in charcoal than in any other fusible substance, and the smoke that goes up from a charcoal forge is carbon in a fluid state. Now, if you can manage to confine that smoke, and put a piece of iron into it for several days, and heat the iron at the same time, it will become steel. Heating the iron open its pores, so that the smoke of carbon can enter it. The furnace for this purpose is a conical building of brick, in the middle of which are two troughs of brick or stone, which hold about four tons of bar iron. At the bottom is a large grate for the fire. A layer of charcoal is put at the bottom of the troughs, then a layer of bar iron, and so on, alternately, until the troughs are full. They are then covered over with clay, to keep out the air, which, if admitted, would prevent the cementation. Fire is communicated to the wood and coal with which the furnace is filled, and continued until the conversion of iron into steel is completed, which generally happens in about eight or ten days. This is known by the blisters on the bars, which the workmen occasionally draw out in order to determine. When the conversion is completed the fire is then let go out, and the bars remain in the furnace about eight days more to cool. The bars of steel are then taken out, and either sold as blistered steel or drawn to a convenient size, when it is called tilted steel. German steel is made out of this blistered steel, by breaking the bars into short pieces and welding them together, drawing them down to a proper size for use.

Feet.—The French foot is meager, narrow, and bony; the Spanish foot is small and elegantly curved, thanks to its Moorish blood, corresponding with the Castilian pride, "high in the instep;" the Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch, "a stream can run under the hollow of his foot," is a description of its form; the foot of the Scotch is large and thick; the foot of the Irish is flat a square; the English foot is short and fleshy; the American foot is apt to be disproportionately small.

☞ Why is the scalp like a yoke for a steer? Because there's an *oxyput* (occiput) inside it.

☞ The only silent sounds we know of are those that belong to a codfish.

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City ..... Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my16n8 W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1864, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George Hawkins deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred. W. F. SANDERS.

Virginia City, July 4th, 1864 4w

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9 tf PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store house, Salt Lake City.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Abel Gilbert, Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. — Cyrus P. Gilbert, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving and

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

jy5tf GILBERT & SONS.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., ... etc., ... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

my14

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

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SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

☞ Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach, and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU if you *try* it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S
INDIAN
VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy in the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco
Sole Agents.